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Mentorship**  
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# DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

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SOURCES



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## GS I

# 1. Srinagar's 'World Craft City' tag, allows Kashmir to re-connect globally

Source: The Hindu

Prelims: Art and Culture

Mains: GS 1 Art and Culture

Context: Recently, Srinagar has earned the World Craft City (WCC) tag from the World Crafts Council (WCC).

World Craft City:

- It is a groundbreaking initiative launched in 2014 by the World Crafts Council AISBL (WCC-International) in recognition of the pivotal role local authorities, craftspeople, and communities play in cultural, economic, and social development worldwide.
- It establishes a dynamic network of craft cities across the globe, aligning with the principles of the creative economy.
- Under the World Craft City Programme, Jaipur (Rajasthan), Mammalapuram (Tamil Nadu) and Mysore (Karnataka) have been added as craft cities from India.

Some of the famous crafts from Srinagar

- **Papier-Mache:** It refers to the art of making an object from mashed and molded paper pulp. The object so made is traditionally painted and usually covered with a layer of lacquer or varnish.
- **Pashmina:** Shawls, Kani, Sozni: The Pashmina fabric, hand spun and hand woven, emerged from the picturesque landscape of Kashmir.
- **Sozni shawls:** Sozni embroidery is one of such arts that have its origin into the geography of Kashmir. The word Sozni is a Persian derived word which means needle and sozankari, the needle work. The person who performs this craft is called the sozankar.

Key facts about World Crafts Council

- It was founded by Ms. Aileen O. Webb, Ms. Margaret M. Patch, and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay in 1964, as a non-governmental and non-profit organization.
- The main objective of the World Crafts Council is to strengthen the status of crafts in cultural and economic life.
- **Aim:** The Council aims to promote fellowship among crafts persons by offering them encouragement, help, and advice.
- It fosters and assists cultural exchange through conferences, international visits, research study, lectures, workshops, exhibitions, and other activities.



## GS II

# 2. What is Enemy Agents Ordinance, a tough law applicable in J-K?

Source: The Hindu

Prelims:

Mains:

**Context:** Recently, Jammu and Kashmir Director General of Police (DGP) said those found assisting militants in J&K should be tried by investigating agencies under the Enemy Agents Ordinance, 2005.

**Enemy Agents Ordinance:**

**History**

- The **J&K Enemy Agents Ordinance** was first issued in **1917** by the then **Dogra Maharaja** of J&K. It is referred to as an 'ordinance' since laws made during the Dogra rule were called ordinances.
- After Partition in **1947**, the ordinance was **incorporated as a law** in the erstwhile state and was also amended.
- In 2019, when Article 370 of the Constitution was repealed, J&K's legal framework also underwent several changes.
- **Punishments**
  - According to the ordinance, "whosoever is an enemy agent or, with an intent to **aid the enemy, conspires with any other person** to any act which is designed or likely to give assistance to the enemy or to impede the military or air operations of Indian forces or to endanger life or is guilty of incendiarism shall be **punishable with death or rigorous imprisonment for life** or with **rigorous imprisonment** for a term which may extend to **10 years** and shall also be liable to fine".

**How are trials conducted under ordinance?**

- Trials are **conducted by a special judge** who is appointed by the "**government in consultation with the High Court**".
- Under the ordinance, the **accused cannot engage a lawyer** to defend herself unless permitted by the court.
- There is **no provision for appeal** against the verdict, and the decision of the special judge can only be reviewed "by a person chosen by the Government from the judges of the High Court and the decision of that person shall be final".
- The ordinance also **bars any disclosure or publication** of the case tried under it.
  - "Any person who, without the previous authorisation of the Government, discloses or publishes any information with respect to any proceedings or with respects to any person proceeded against under this Ordinance, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to **two years, or with fine, or with both,**"



## 3. Kerala Assembly passes resolution to change state's name

Source: The Hindu

Prelims: Indian Polity and Governance

Mains: GS 2 Center-state relation

**Context:** The Kerala Assembly has unanimously passed a resolution urging the Centre to rename the state as “Keralam” in the Constitution. This is the second time in the past year that such a resolution has been passed.

**Process of Changing the Name of a State**

- **Constitutional provision**
  - Article 3 of the Indian Constitution outlines the process for changing the name of a state.
  - Article 3 also empowers the Parliament to:
    - Form new states by separating territory from existing states, uniting states or parts of states, or attaching a territory to a state.
    - Increase or decrease the area of a state.
    - Alter the boundaries of a state.
- **Proposal by the State Legislature**
  - The proposal to change the name of a state typically begins with a resolution passed by the state legislature.
    - The resolution reflects the desire of the state to change its name.
  - This process can also be initiated by the central government through a proposal to change the name of a state.
- **Recommendation by the President**
  - Once the state legislature passes the resolution, it is sent to the central government.
    - If the proposal is initiated by the Central govt, it must be submitted to the President of India.
  - The President of India must recommend the proposal to the Parliament before any action can be taken.
- **Introduction of a Bill in Parliament**
  - A bill to alter the name of a state is introduced in either house of Parliament (Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha).
    - The bill can only be introduced with the prior recommendation of the President.
- **Referral to the State Legislature**
  - Before the bill is taken up for consideration in Parliament, the President is required to refer it to the legislature of the state concerned for expressing its views within a specified period.
  - This is done to seek the opinion of the state legislature on the proposed change.
- **Consideration of State Legislature's Views**
  - The state legislature's views are communicated back to the central government.
  - However, the Parliament is not bound by the state legislature's opinion. It is merely a consultative process.
- **Passage of the Bill in Parliament**
  - The bill must be passed by a simple majority in both houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha).
  - This means more than half of the members present and voting must approve the bill.



- **Assent of the President**
  - Once both houses of Parliament pass the bill, it is sent to the President for assent.
  - Upon receiving the President's assent, the bill becomes law, and the name of the state is officially changed.
- **Notification in the Official Gazette**
  - The change in the state's name is then notified in the Official Gazette of India. This marks the formal and legal change of the state's name.

### Resolution passed by the Kerala Assembly

- Kerala Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan moved a resolution stating that the state's name should be changed to "Keralam" in the Constitution to match its Malayalam name.
- The Kerala Assembly unanimously requested the Union Government to make this change under Article 3.
- A similar resolution was passed on August 9 last year but needed reintroduction due to technical issues.
  - The previous resolution aimed to amend the First Schedule (list of states) and inadvertently omitted a demand to amend the Eighth Schedule (list of official languages).
  - This oversight led to the reintroduction of the modified resolution.
- **Why Keralam**
  - Kerala is the English version of the Malayalam word "Keralam," with several theories about its etymology.
  - The earliest mention is in **Emperor Ashoka's Rock Edict II** from 257 BCE, referring to "Keralaputra" or "son of Kerala," associated with the Chera dynasty.
  - German linguist Dr. Herman Gundert noted that "keram" in Kannada corresponds to "cheram," describing the coastal land from Gokarna to Kanyakumari.
  - The term "cher" in Old Tamil means to join, possibly indicating the origin of the name.
- **Story of statehood**
  - The demand for a united Malayalam-speaking state began in the 1920s, aiming to integrate Travancore, Cochin, and the Malabar district.
  - After independence, on July 1, 1949, Travancore and Cochin merged to form Travancore-Cochin.
  - The State Reorganisation Commission recommended creating states on linguistic bases.
  - This led to the inclusion of Malabar and Kasargod into the new state for Malayalam speakers and the exclusion of four southern taluks of Travancore, now part of Tamil Nadu.
  - **Kerala was officially formed on November 1, 1956.**



## GS III

### 4. India, US discussing co-production of Javelin anti-tank missiles

Source: The Economic Times,

Prelims: Current events of national and international importance.

Mains: Security and Science and technology

Context:

- India and the US recently held discussions on the co-production of American javelin missiles in India to meet the requirements of the Indian military.

**Javelin Anti-Tank Missile:**

- It is a **man-portable antitank guided missile (ATGM)** system.
- It is developed and **produced jointly by American defence majors** Raytheon and Lockheed Martin.
- It was designed to **defeat heavily armored vehicles**, such as main battle tanks and lighter-skinned military vehicles.
- The weapon also has capability against other target types, like fortifications, bunkers, and helicopters.
- It first entered service with the **S. military** in 1996.

**Features:**

- It measures roughly 1.2 m in length, 127 mm in diameter, and weighs 22.1 kg.
- The missile carries a single 8.4 kg tandem-charge, **high-explosive antitank (HEAT) warhead**.
- It has a qualified **maximum range of 2,500**.
- It uses "**fire-and-forget**" technology using **automatic infrared guidance** to guide itself to the target without external commands or target designation.
- It is **designed to be shoulder-fired** but may alternatively be mounted on wheeled or tracked vehicles.
- It can be **used in direct attack mode** to destroy a target or, **if fired upwards** to shoot down a **low-flying aircraft** such as a helicopter.
- Its reload and reacquire time takes around one minute.



## 5. NIA charge-sheets eight people allegedly involved in trafficking Rohingyas, and Bangladeshis into India

Source: The Times of India

Prelims: Security

Mains: Security challenges and their management in border areas

Context:

The National Investigation Agency (NIA) recently charge-sheeted eight people suspected to be a part of a transnational syndicate trafficking Rohingyas and Bangladeshis into India using forged documents.

**National Investigation Agency (NIA):**

- NIA is the **Central Counter Terrorism Law Enforcement Agency** of India.
- **Parent Ministry:** Union Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Establishment:**

- It was created after the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks, as the need for a central agency to combat terrorism was realised.
- It was established under the **National Investigation Agency Act, 2008**.
- The NIA, with its **headquarters in New Delhi**, has 18 branch offices across the country.
- It **investigates and prosecutes offences that affect:**
  - the **sovereignty and integrity** of India;
  - the **security** of our country;
  - **friendly relations with foreign countries**; and
  - our **implementation of international treaties, agreements, etc.** of the United Nations and other international organisations.

**What offences does the NIA regulate?**

- It investigates and prosecutes offences **related to explosive substances, atomic energy, nuclear weapons, unlawful activities, terrorist activities, hijacking, etc.**
- The NIA has the power to regulate any offence given in the Schedule of the NIA Act.
- The **NIA Act was amended in 2019** to enlarge the mandate of the NIA by inclusion of offences related to human trafficking, manufacture and sale of prohibited arms, cyber-terrorism, and offences under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908.

**Jurisdiction:**

- The agency is empowered to deal with terror-related crimes **across states without special permission from the states**.
- It works under a written proclamation from the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- A State Government may request the Central Government to hand over the investigation of a case to the NIA, provided the case has been registered for the offences as contained in the schedule to the NIA Act.





- The **Central government** can ask the NIA to take over the investigation of any scheduled offence **anywhere** across the nation.
- According to the NIA (Amendment) Act, 2019, officers of the NIA will have the **power to investigate scheduled offences committed outside India**, subject to international treaties and domestic laws of other countries.

#### **Powers:**

- NIA officers have the power to **investigate scheduled offences and arrest people** who are involved in such offences.
- In relation to this, the officers of the NIA have all the powers, duties, privileges, and liabilities which ordinary police officers have while conducting an investigation.
- The administration of the NIA lies with its **Director-General (DG)**, who enjoys the same powers as a **Director-General of Police**.
- While investigating any offence under the Act, the NIA can request a state government to **associate itself with the investigation**.
- The NIA can also take the approval of the Central government to **transfer a case to a state government for investigation and trial**. For doing this, the NIA will take into account the seriousness of the offence and other relevant factors.
- The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, was amended in 2019 to empower DG to seize/attach the properties related to proceeds of terrorism in cases being investigated by the NIA.

#### **Special Courts:**

- Various special courts have been **notified by the Govt. of India** for trial of the cases arising out of offences committed in various states of the Union.
- The **Central government can choose session courts** in different States to function as special courts for the trial of offences under the Act.
- These Special Courts are chosen in **consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court** of the respective State.
- Every offence investigated by the NIA is tried by the Special Court, which has **authority in the local area where the offence was committed**.



## Editorial, Ideas and Opinions

### 6. What is in Great Nicobar, site of NITI Aayog's mega Island Project?

**Source:** The Indian Express

**Context:** The opposition party has demanded the immediate suspension of all clearances granted to NITI Aayog's Great Nicobar Island (GNI) Project.

- It alleged violations of due process, legal and constitutional provisions protecting tribal communities.

**What is GNI Project?**

The GNI Project refers to the "Holistic Development of Great Nicobar Island," a proposed mega project being piloted by NITI Aayog.

- **Implementing Agency:** The project is to be implemented by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation (ANIIDCO).
- **Historical Context:** Development plans for a port in Great Nicobar date back to the 1970s, aimed at leveraging its strategic location near the Malacca Strait.
- The project aims to develop the southern end of the Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands in the Bay of Bengal by constructing –
  1. Transshipment port
  2. Dual-use military-civil international airport
  3. Power plant (450 MVA gas and solar-based) and
  4. A township over a span of 30 years on more than 160 sq. km of land, of which 130 sq. km is primary forest



**Features of the Project**

- **Transshipment hub of the East:** The proposed port will allow Great Nicobar to participate in the regional and global maritime economy by becoming a major player in cargo transshipment.
- **Naval control:** The port will be controlled by the Indian Navy, while the airport will have dual military-civilian functions and will cater to tourism as well.
- **Urban amenities:** Roads, public transport, water supply and waste management facilities, and several hotels have been planned to cater to tourists.



### Significance of the project

- **Economic significance:** The proposed port would allow GNI to become a significant player in cargo transshipment, as it is positioned equidistant from Colombo, Port Klang (Malaysia), and Singapore.
- **Strategic significance:** The proposal to develop GNI has been on the table since the 1970s, and it has been highlighted repeatedly as a crucial element for national security and consolidation of the Indian Ocean Region.
  - In recent years, the escalating Chinese presence in the Indian Ocean has added greater urgency to this imperative.

### Issues with the Project

- The project entails the deforestation of 130 sq km, and felling 10 lakh trees, threatens biodiversity at *Galathea Bay*, displaces indigenous tribes, lacks thorough impact assessments, and poses seismic risks to vulnerable communities.

### Due-process Violations highlighted by the ‘Opposition’

(1) **Did not recognise the grant ownership:** The island administration did not recognise or grant ownership of any forest land to local tribespeople as per FRA, a requisite step under the Forest Conservation Rules, 2017, before Stage-I clearance is granted.

- This is despite the fact that Rule 6(3)(e) of Forest Conservation Rules-2017 (FCR) requires that any diversion of forest land first requires the District Collector to recognise and vest rights to locals under the FRA.
- The legislation allows forest communities the right to control and manage the use of the forest land over which they hold titles, and their consent is mandatory for diverting it.

(2) **Inconsistencies with Stage-I Clearance:** The Stage-I clearance for the project was granted in October 2022, two years after the application was received. Monthly progress reports show that the district administration did not process any claims over forest land under the FRA in the 26 months since project sanction.

(3) **Withdrawal of Consent:** Weeks after the Stage-I clearance was granted, the Tribal Council at Campbell Bay withdrew the consent granted by the Gram Sabha.

#### “Nicobar Triangle”

It is named after the Nicobar Islands, which are located at the northern apex of this triangular area.

The islands within the Nicobar Triangle include:

1. **Nicobar Islands:** This group of islands belongs to India and is situated to the south of the Andaman Islands. They are known for their diverse flora and fauna and are inhabited by indigenous tribes.
2. **Andaman Islands:** Located to the north of the Nicobar Islands, the Andaman Islands are also part of India. They are well-known for their lush forests, coral reefs, and indigenous tribes.
3. **Indonesian Archipelago:** To the south and southeast of the Nicobar Islands lies the Indonesian archipelago, which includes thousands of islands spanning a vast area between the Indian and Pacific Oceans.



## In Brief

### 7. Rs 76,000-cr Vadhavan Port project in Maharashtra gets Cabinet approval

**Source:** The Business Standard

**Context:** The Union Cabinet recently approved the Rs 76,220 crore Vadhavan Port project in Maharashtra after months of deliberations.

**Vadhavan Port:**

- It is an approved greenfield deep-sea port in Vadhavan, Palghar District, Maharashtra.
- An all-weather deep draft major port, which will include the development of core infrastructure, terminals, and other commercial infrastructure in public-private partnership (PPP) mode.
- To be constructed by Vadhavan Port Project Limited (VPPL), a special purpose vehicle (SPV) formed by the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Authority (JNPA) and Maharashtra Maritime Board (MMB) with a shareholding of 74% and 26%, respectively.
- The port will have **nine container terminals**, each 1000 meters long, four multipurpose berths, including the coastal berth, four liquid cargo berths, a Ro-Ro berth, and a Coast Guard berth.
- The project will create a cumulative capacity of 298 million metric tons (MMT) per annum including around 23.2 million TEUs (twenty-foot equivalents) of container handling capacity.
- The project will be connected to the Delhi-Mumbai Expressway via a link expressway.
- It is expected to serve as a gateway port for the upcoming India-Middle East-Europe Corridor (IMEC) and International North-South Transportation Corridor (INSTC).
- It's a key project within the Indian government's Sagarmala initiative to enhance the performance of the country's logistics sector.

### 8. New plant species found in Arunachal named after botanist Dr Janaki Ammal

**Source:** The Standard

**Context:** A new plant species discovered in Arunachal Pradesh has been named *Didymocarpus janakiae*.

***Didymocarpus janakiae*:**

- It is a new species of plant discovered from the sub-tropical forests of the West Kameng district, Arunachal Pradesh, at an elevation of 2,300 meters above sea level.
- It has been named in honour of E. K. Janaki Ammal, who is a pioneering Indian botanist known for her contributions to the field of botany, especially plant breeding, genetics, and cytology.
  - In 1931, she became the first Indian woman to be awarded a doctorate in botany in the US (University of Michigan), breaking both gender and caste barriers.
- It belongs to the plant genus *Didymocarpus*, commonly known as stone flower, which is part of the African Violet family (Gesneriaceae).



- The genus consists of 111 species, 27 of which are present in India, including the newly described species *D. janakiae*.
- They **grow in pristine, undisturbed habitats like moss-covered rocks**, indicating the quality of the ecosystem.
- With a **limited known population of fewer than 20 individuals** found in a single location near Bomdila, West Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh, the *D. janakiae* faces a critical threat due to habitat degradation.

## 9. Flamingos under threat: Climate impact jeopardising delicate balance of Tanzania's Lake Natron

**Source:** Down to Earth

**Context:** According to experts, the population of flamingos on Lake Natron is steadily declining as fewer birds return each year due to extreme weather and encroachment.

**Lake Natron:**

- It is a **salt lake** located on the **border between Tanzania and Kenya**, part of the eastern branch of the **Great Rift Valley**.
- It is a **Ramsar site** and has a unique composition of **warm waters and salt, caustic soda, and magnesite deposits** that provide ideal conditions for **flamingos to thrive**.
- Primarily, the lake is **fed by the Ewaso Ng'iro River**, which originates from the central region of Kenya.
- One of the most striking features of this Lake is its **striking red coloration**. The primary reason for its hue lies in its **extreme alkalinity**.
- **Threats:** Several factors, including agriculture, pollution, and climate change, are threatening the beauty of this unique ecosystem.

**Key facts about Great Rift Valley**

- It is one of the most extensive rifts on Earth's surface that runs along part of **East Africa**. It is part of a larger feature called the East African Rift System (EARS).
- It runs from **Jordan in southwestern Asia** to the coast of the Indian Ocean in central **Mozambique**.
- It **runs across many countries:** Eritrea, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Malawi, Zambia, and Mozambique.

## 10. India is hosting 64th ISO Council Meeting from 25th-27th June 2024

**Source:** PIB

**Context:** India is hosting a global event in sugar sector 'International Sugar Organisation (ISO) Council Meeting' in New Delhi from 25th till 27th June, 2024.

**International Sugar Organisation:**



- It is an **inter-governmental body** completely devoted to improving conditions in the world sugar market.
- It was established in 1968 and it is also a **UN affiliated body**.
- It has about 85 countries as members covering almost 90% of sugar production in the World.
- **Mandate:** It is mandated to bring major sugar producing, consuming and trading nations together to bring mutual understanding and progressive approach in dealing with issues pertaining to the sugar sector.
- It has also been working on biofuels, especially ethanol as sugarcane is the second major feedstock for ethanol production in the world.
- The ISO exists to administer the internationally negotiated 1992 **International Sugar Agreement (ISA)**, the objectives of which are:
  - To ensure enhanced international cooperation in connection with world sugar matters and related issues.
  - To provide a forum for intergovernmental consultations on sugar and on ways to improve the world sugar economy.
  - To facilitate trade by collecting and providing information on the world sugar market and other sweeteners.
  - To encourage increased demand for sugar, particularly for non-traditional uses.
- **Headquarters:** London

### Sugar industry in India

- Sugar industry is an important **agro-based industry** that impacts rural livelihood of about 50 million sugarcane farmers and around 5 lakh workers directly employed in sugar mills.
- India is the **largest consumer** and **second largest producer** of sugar in the world with about 15 per cent share in global sugar consumption and about 20 per cent in production.
- **Brazil is the top sugar producer** in the world.

## 11. Cloudburst in Itanagar triggers landslips, flood-like situation

**Source:** PIB

**Context:** Recently, a cloudburst triggered several landslips and a flood-like situation in Itanagar.

**Cloudburst:**

- It is a **localised but intense rainfall** While it can also occur in plains, the phenomenon is most common in hilly regions.



- A cloudburst has a very specific definition: Rainfall of 10 cm or more in an hour over a roughly 10 km x 10 km area is classified as a cloudburst event.
- Cloudbursts are **not uncommon events**, particularly during the monsoon months.
- Most of these happen in the **Himalayan states** where the local topology, wind systems, and temperature gradients between the lower and upper atmosphere facilitate the occurrence of such events.
- **How does it occur?**
  - It is found that during a cloudburst, the **relative humidity and cloud cover will be at the maximum level** with low temperature and slow winds because of this situation a high amount of clouds may get condensed at a very rapid rate and result in a cloudburst.
  - As **temperatures increase the atmosphere** can hold more and more moisture and this moisture comes down as a short very intense rainfall for a short duration.
- **Forecasting of Cloudbursts:** The India Meteorological Department forecasts rainfall events well in advance, but it does not predict the quantum of rainfall — in fact, no meteorological agency does.



## Daily Quiz

**Q.1 Which of the following factors contribute to the occurrence of cloudbursts?**

- a) High temperatures and strong winds.
- b) Low relative humidity and clear skies.
- c) Maximum relative humidity, cloud cover, low temperature, and slow winds.
- d) Low temperatures and high pressure.

**Q2. Which of the following statements about the International Sugar Organisation (ISO) is correct?**

- a) The ISO was established in 1980 and is affiliated with the World Bank.
- b) The ISO has about 85 member countries, covering almost 90% of global sugar production.
- c) The ISO is solely focused on sugar trade and does not engage in biofuel-related activities.
- d) The headquarters of the ISO is located in Paris.

**Q3. What is one of the primary objectives of the 1992 International Sugar Agreement (ISA) administered by the ISO?**

- a) To limit the production of sugar globally to prevent market saturation.
- b) To encourage increased demand for sugar, particularly for non-traditional uses.
- c) To provide subsidies to sugar producers in developing countries.
- d) To establish fixed global prices for sugar and related products.

**Q4. Which of the following statements about Lake Natron is correct?**

- a) Lake Natron is primarily fed by the Nile River.
- b) Lake Natron is located on the border between Tanzania and Uganda.
- c) Lake Natron is known for its striking red coloration due to its extreme alkalinity.
- d) Lake Natron is a freshwater lake with a neutral pH level.

**Q.5 What is the primary objective of the Vadhavan Port project in Maharashtra?**

- a) To develop a fishing harbor for local fishermen.
- b) To create a deep-sea port with significant cargo handling capacity.
- c) To establish a tourist destination with luxury resorts.
- d) To build a naval base for the Indian Navy.

**Q6. Which two organizations have formed the special purpose vehicle (SPV) for the Vadhavan Port project?**

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru Port Authority (JNPA) and Maharashtra Maritime Board (MMB)
- b) Mumbai Port Trust (MbPT) and Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC)
- c) Indian Ports Association (IPA) and Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC)





d) Ministry of Shipping and Maharashtra State Transport Corporation (MSRTC)

**Q7. Which implementing agency is responsible for the Great Nicobar Island (GNI) Project?**

- a) NITI Aayog
- b) Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation (ANIIDCO)
- c) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- d) Indian Navy

**Q8. Under which ministry does the National Investigation Agency (NIA) operate?**

- a) Ministry of Defence
- b) Ministry of External Affairs
- c) Ministry of Home Affairs
- d) Ministry of Law and Justice

**Q9. Which of the following powers does the National Investigation Agency (NIA) possess?**

- a) Investigate and prosecute offences without any proclamation from the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- b) Investigate scheduled offences committed outside India, subject to international treaties and domestic laws of other countries.
- c) Only investigate offences related to terrorism within the state boundaries.
- d) Oversee local police investigations without taking over the case.

**Q10. Which of the following cities from India have been added as craft cities under the World Craft City Programme?**

- a) Srinagar, Jaipur, and Mysore
- b) Jaipur, Mammalapuram, and Srinagar
- c) Mysore, Mammalapuram, and Jaipur
- d) Jaipur, Mysore, and Srinagar



## Solutions

**Answer 1:** c) Maximum relative humidity, cloud cover, low temperature, and slow winds.

**Answer 2:** b) The ISO has about 85 member countries, covering almost 90% of global sugar production.

**Answer 3:** b) To encourage increased demand for sugar, particularly for non-traditional uses.

**Answer 4:** c) Lake Natron is known for its striking red coloration due to its extreme alkalinity.

**Answer 5:** b) To create a deep-sea port with significant cargo handling capacity.

**Answer 6:** a) Jawaharlal Nehru Port Authority (JNPA) and Maharashtra Maritime Board (MMB)

**Answer 7:** b) Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation (ANIIDCO)

**Answer 8:** c) Ministry of Home Affairs

**Answer 9:** b) Investigate scheduled offenses committed outside India, subject to international treaties and domestic laws of other countries.

**Answer 10:** b) Jaipur, Mammalapuram, and Srinagar





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